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New York--Washington--Paris

Couch Hammocks at \$3.95

That Early in the Season Were Marked at \$6.00.

This is a splendid Couch Hammock, and is reduced only because we have a larger number than we should have at this season of the year.

Made of white canvas of good weight and strength, with one windshield and a substantial cotton mattress. It is comfortable, durable and serviceable. Special price at \$3.95 each.

Fourth floor, F street.

Two Very Special Values in White Wash Fabrics

2,000 yards of Very Sheer and Fine Imported Mercerized Batiste, 45 inches wide. Regularly priced at 37½¢ yard.

Special price, 30¢ yard.

White Cotton Gabardine, the most desirable material for wash skirts; 35 inches wide. Regularly priced at 50¢ yard.

Special price, 35¢ yard.

Second floor—Eleventh st.

You Should Make Your Selections Now in Wool Bed Blankets

The August Sale Affords Savings of One-fourth to One-third.

—And though they are termed seconds, the imperfections are of no consequence in service—and often cannot be found, except by an experienced eye.

Second floor, F street.

Garrison Seeks Seclusion for Week To Map Plans of New Army for U. S.

Secretary of War Garrison returned to Sea Girt, N. J., last night with the avowed intention of shutting himself up with a stenographer for a week's work in putting into final form his plans for the reorganization and equipment of the United States army. Secretary Garrison carried with him voluminous reports from the War College, members of the General Staff, and high-ranking officers of the army, in addition to the tentative draft of his recommendations, which was drawn up in a lengthy series of conferences with the chiefs of the various divisions of the War Department organization.

The Washington Herald on July 25 published exclusively a summary of the needs of the army in personnel and equipment as viewed by those for whom Secretary Garrison has turned for advice. These needs the Secretary has endeavored to meet with his office, and it is his purpose to apportion what he believes will be a fair estimate of the amount of money to be made available.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORTS.

Booklet Showing Work of 1914 Distributed Among Members. The twenty-fourth annual report of the Washington Board of Trade, covering the work during 1914, was mailed to members yesterday. The booklet contains 176 pages. More than a score of committees of the Board have annual reports in the book.

The membership roll of the Board, with the addresses and occupations of the members, is reprinted in the constitution and by-laws. The adoption by the full Board of the reports of committees was begun after the last annual meeting in November, 1914, and not until all the committees had reported and their work accepted was the year book published.

Fires Shot at Bank Teller.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 4.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Merchants' National Bank here today, when James Fannan, 35, leveled a revolver at the head of Teller A. J. Williams and demanded a "package of money." Williams dodged behind the counter and Fannan fired. The young bandit was caught after a chase.

Why Suffer With Impure Blood

An Effective Remedy That Can Be Relied Upon.



You can step into almost any drug store in the U. S. and get a bottle of S. S. S., the famous blood purifier. So there is no need to struggle or suffer with any blood disorder. It doesn't make any difference how severe is the outbreak, S. S. S. will overcome it. This famous remedy gets into your blood at once; it works with a will, it just simply annihilates disease germs, it drives them out, converts them into a harmless substance for quick elimination. Get a bottle today and you will quickly realize that S. S. S. is just as essential to blood health as are the meats, fats, grains and sugars of our daily food. And if you are a stubborn case, write at once to the Medical Adviser, The Swift Specific Co., 112 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. He will put you right. This department has been of innumerable service to a host of men and women. It has enabled them to understand their true condition, to take care of themselves in the right way, to go on with S. S. S. in conjunction with health helps as to obtain the desired results without mistakes. Do not accept any of the horde of substitutes so often displayed for those who are easily misled. S. S. S. has been the standard for half a century and is unquestionably the safest medicine you can use.

Text of Germany's Note in William P. Frye Case

"Berlin, July 28, 1915. The undersigned has the honor to inform his excellency, Mr. James W. Gerard, Ambassador of the United States of America, in reply to the note of the 26th ultimo, Foreign Office No. 390, on the subject of the sinking of the American merchant vessel, William P. Frye, by the German auxiliary cruiser, Prince Eitel Friedrich, that the points of view brought out in the note have been carefully examined by the imperial German government. This examination has led to the following conclusions:

The government of the United States believes that it is incumbent upon it to take the position that the treaty rights to which America is entitled, as contained in article 12 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of September 10, 1875, in article 13 of the Prussian-American treaty of amity and commerce of July 11, 1890, were violated by the sinking of the William P. Frye, and that the merchantman of the neutral contracting party carrying contraband cannot in any circumstances be destroyed by a warship of the belligerent contracting party, and that the sinking of the William P. Frye was, therefore, in violation of the treaty; even if her cargo should have consisted of contraband, which it leaves outside of the discussion.

The German government cannot accept this view. It insists as a condition that the commander of the German auxiliary cruiser acted in the legal exercise of the right of control of trade in contraband conveyed by warships of belligerent nations, and that the treaty stipulations mentioned merely oblige the German government to make compensation for the damage sustained by the American citizens concerned.

Declaration of London Cited.

It is not disputed by the American government that according to general principles of international law a belligerent is authorized in sinking neutral vessels under almost any condition for carrying contraband. As is well known, these principles were laid down in articles 49 and 50 of the Declaration of London, and were recognized by the duty empowered delegates of all the nations which participated in the conference, including the American delegates, to be declarative of existing international law (see preliminary clause of the Declaration of London); moreover, at the beginning of the war, the American government proposed to the belligerent nations to ratify the Declaration of London and give its provisions formal validity also.

The German government has already explained in its note of April 4 last for what reasons it considers that the condition justifying the sinking under international law was present in the case of the William P. Frye. The cargo consisted of conditional contraband, the destination of which for the hostile and armed forces was to be presumed under the circumstances; no proof to overcome this presumption has been furnished. More than half the cargo of the vessel was contraband, so that the vessel was liable to capture. The attempt to bring the American vessel into a German port would have constituted a violation of the law in the given situation of the war, and at any rate practically defeated the success of her further operations.

Thus the authority for sinking the vessel was given according to general principles of international law. The American treaty stipulations modify these principles of international law. In this connection Article 12, of the treaty of 1875 provides that in the event of a war between one of the contracting parties with another power or the free commerce and intercourse of the nationals of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted, but that on the contrary the vessel of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, even neutralizing enemy goods on board thereof. However, this article merely formulates general rules for the freedom of maritime intercourse and leaves the question of contraband untouched; the specific stipulations on this point are contained in the following article, which is materially identical with Article 13, of the treaty of 1890 in force.

The plain intention of Article 13 is to establish a reasonable compromise between the military interests of the belligerent contracting party and the commercial interests of the neutral party. On the one hand the belligerent party is to have the right to prevent the transportation of war supplies to its adversaries even when carried on vessels of the neutral party; on the other hand the commerce and

navigation of the neutral party is to be interfered with as little as possible by the measures necessary for such prevention, and reasonable compensation is to be paid for any inconvenience or damage which may nevertheless ensue from the proceeding of the belligerent party.

Rights of Belligerents.

Article 13 recites the following means whereby the belligerent party can prevent the vessels of the neutral party from carrying war supplies to its adversary. The detention of the ship and cargo for such length of time as the belligerent may think necessary; furthermore, the taking over of the war stores for his own use, paying the full value of the same as ascertained at the place of destination. The right of sinking is not mentioned in the treaty and is therefore neither expressly permitted nor expressly prohibited, so that on this point the party stipulations must be supplemented by the general rules of international law. From the meaning and spirit of the treaty it really appears out of the question that it was intended to expect of the belligerent that he should permit a vessel loaded with contraband, for example a shipment of arms and ammunition of decisive importance for the outcome of the war, to proceed unhindered to his enemy when circumstances forbid the carrying of the (omission) into port. If the general rules of international law allow sinking of the vessel.

The remaining stipulations of Article 13 must likewise be considered in this light; they provide that the captain of a vessel stopped shall be allowed to proceed on his voyage if he delivers out the contraband to the warship which stopped his vessel. For such delivery out cannot, of course, be considered when the ensuing loss of time imperils either the warship herself or the success of her other operations. In the case of the William P. Frye the German commander at first tried to have matters settled by the delivery of contraband, but convinced himself of the impracticability of this attempt, in that it would expose his ship to attack by whatever superior force of enemy war vessels pursuing him, and was accordingly obliged to determine upon the sinking of the Frye. Thus he did not exceed on this point the limits to which he was bound by Article 13.

"However, article 12 asserts itself here to the extent that it founds the obligation to compensate the American citizens affected, whereas according to the general rules of international law the belligerent party does not need to compensate for a vessel lawfully sunk. For, if by article 12, the mere exercise of right of highways makes the belligerent liable for compensation, this must apply a fortiori to the exercise of the right of sinking.

The question whether the German commander acted lawfully was primarily a subject for the consideration of the German prize courts according to general principles of international law as laid down, also in article 1 of The Hague Convention for the establishment of an international prize court and in article 21 of the Declaration of London. The German government consequently laid the case before the court at Hamburg, as was stated in its note of the 7th ultimo. This court affirmed by its judgment of the 10th ultimo that the conditions of the law, in the given situation of the war, and at any rate practically defeated the success of her further operations.

Thus the authority for sinking the vessel was given according to general principles of international law. The American treaty stipulations modify these principles of international law.

It will now be necessary to settle these points in a different way. The German government suggests as the simplest way that each of the two governments designate an expert, and that the two experts jointly fix the amount of indemnity for the vessel and any American property which may have been sunk with her. The German government will promptly pay the amount of indemnity thus ascertained; it expressly declares, however, reverting to what has been stated above, that this payment does not constitute satisfaction for the violation of American treaty rights, but a duty of policy of this government founded on the existing treaty stipulations.

Should the American government not agree to this manner of settling the matter, the German government is prepared to submit the difference of

IS THIS \$75,000 STATUE GENUINE?



Government art experts will be called upon to determine the genuineness of the statue. The statue is a gift of John D. Rockefeller to the city of New York, and is a reproduction of the statue of the Greek sculptor Praxiteles.

opinion as being a question of the interpretation of the existing treaties between Germany and the United States to the tribunal at The Hague, pursuant to article 28 of The Hague Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

NEW YORK'S INSANE, 36,240.

Steady Increase Noted in State in Last Twenty-Five Years. Albany, Aug. 4.—A steady increase in the number of insane persons in New York State during the last twenty-five years is shown by figures made public today by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo. The secretary of reports that there are 36,240 insane persons in the hospitals and private institutions of the State, or 6.5 persons out of each 100,000 of population. In 1890, the proportion per 100,000 population was 20, in 1900, 30 and in 1915, 32.7.

The greatest increase is shown in criminal insanity. In 1905 the number of inmates in the two hospitals was 95 as compared with 1,299 in 1915, an increase of more than 1,200 per cent in ten years. Of the 3,300 patients in the fourteen State hospitals approximately 56 per cent are of native birth and 44 per cent are foreign born. Twenty-six per cent of the latter are aliens.

Secretary Hugo reports that it costs the State \$26.91 a year for each inmate in an insane hospital, or nearly \$7,500,000 yearly for all.

Fort Monroe Practice Planned.

Maneuvers and target practice on a large scale soon are to be held at Fort Monroe by the coast artillery. Aeronautic experts of the navy with one of the latest hydroplanes will be used in practice as range finders. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, on duty at Pensacola, Fla., will direct the maneuvers. There are ten companies of coast artillery at the fort.

Pennsylvania imposes a State tax on anthracite coal.

Bernstorff-Huerta Plot Meant U. S.-Mexican War, Wilson Hears

German Embassy Sought to Stop Exports of Munitions to Allies by Embroidering this Country, President Is Told—Secret Service Uncovers Plan.

Remarkable charges against Ambassador Bernstorff and Capt. Boy-Ed, military attaché of the German Embassy, are contained in an article published yesterday by the Providence (R. I.) Journal. The charges, which the Journal said it has been instrumental in placing before President Wilson, are to the effect that the German Ambassador instigated Huerta's plot for a new revolution in Mexico, and that Capt. Boy-Ed was the moving spirit in a conspiracy to involve this country in war with Mexico in order to check the exportation of arms to the allies.

The Journal says in part: "The arrest of Gen. Huerta at El Paso on June 27 closed the first chapter of a plot to embroil the United States with Mexico and to put a new revolution in Mexico, and almost brought to a conclusion by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, and Capt. Boy-Ed.

Foreign Office Knew Details. "The German foreign office, working in conjunction with the German Embassy at Washington, was not only familiar with the entire plot from the day it was actually put into operation at Barcelona, Spain, but originated it and planned all its details.

"It was when Capt. Boy-Ed, acting as the mouthpiece of Count von Bernstorff, tried to hire some American citizens to secure Huerta's safe conduct into Mexico and to undertake the work of transporting German reservists and arms across the border that the exposure came. "The moment this offer was made the Providence Journal was notified of it, and acting under the advice of this newspaper, the men to whom the infamous proposal came went to Washington and laid the entire matter before President Wilson.

"As a result of this information Huerta and many of his fellow-plotters in New York were shadowed day and night by Secret Service officials. When Huerta left New York with the avowed intention of going to the San Francisco Exposition, the Department of Justice had warned that his real objective was a blind. Had Huerta proceeded to California he would not have been molested at that time. The moment he turned south and headed for El Paso it was decided to arrest him on his arrival in that city.

Huerta Surprised. "Confident of the protection and safe conduct that had been pledged to him personally by Capt. Boy-Ed, Huerta was astounded at his arrest. "He did not know that the moment the German Embassy announced that the knowledge of the plot was in possession of the authorities at Washington it had become police-stories and at once began to eliminate all possible clues by which its connection with Huerta's affairs could be traced.

The operation of covering up the tracks of his government was placed in the hands of Capt. Boy-Ed, who spent two weeks in New York doing his best to keep down any possible evidence that the United States Secret Service men might find against him. The German Embassy, using Huerta's ambitions for its own purposes, simply made him a cat's paw and attempted by vague promises of the support of many thousands of German reservists in this country to bring about a condition in Mexico that would compel the United States to interfere.

Purposes of Plot.

"The purpose of this plot was fivefold: "First—To divert the public mind in the United States from the crime of the sinking of the Lusitania. "Second—To divert the transportation of munitions of war from their British and continental destinations and to bring about a condition that would compel the government, in order to carry through a successful campaign in Mexico, to insist that manufacturers of arms and munitions should cease supplying foreign governments until home demands were filled.

"Third—To compel the lease or purchase by the United States of the Hamburg-Amerika and North German Lloyd ships now tied up in New York harbor and which would be necessary for use by the American government for transportation purposes in hostilities with Mexico. "Fourth—To put a stop to the traffic now going on from Mexico to Great Britain and France in large quantities of oil from Mexican fields.

"Fifth—To force President Wilson to proclaim another embargo on the shipment of arms to Mexico and to use that declaration in the attempt to bring before the American people the apparent difference in the Washington policy as between Mexico and the allies in this respect.

"Germany had everything to gain and nothing to lose by a war between the United States and Mexico, or by Ameri-

Ice Tea Spoon—Special

Colonial pattern, silver-plated on nickel silver. Six for One Dollar.

Water Tumblers, 35c Dozen.

Regular size Thin-Glown, Water Tumblers—unlimited quantity at this special price.

Pressed Glass Water Tumblers, 25c dozen up.

Ice Tea Glasses From 60c Doz.

Floral Decorated China—Glass or Stoneware Water Pitchers.

Choice, 25c Each.

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Timely, seasonable, wanted furniture fairly priced—generously good in quality and generously broad in variety. Stocks in this store shall never fail to "rise to the occasion," and meet the most exacting demands of critical purchasers.

Significant of our steady progress in this direction is the undeviating loyalty of old customers and the constant acquisition of new ones. But even so we are not content to relax for a moment in our endeavor to make the store more and more deserving of the public's patronage. *Efficient vigilance is the price of success.*

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SPECIAL TRIP LEAVES Washington, D. C., 1:30 p. m. For Car, Dining Car, Day Coach via Pictorial Express, Niagara Falls.

Tickets good for FIFTEEN DAYS. Stopovers at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and returning. Illustrated Booklet of Tickets sent on request.

Pennsylvania R. R.

EXCURSIONS.

Steamer St. Johns Colonial Beach

WASHINGTON'S ATLANTIC CITY. Saturdays, 2:30 p. m. Other days, except Monday, 10:30 a. m. Returning, late Colonial Beach 4 p. m. home again 10 p. m. Fare: Round trip, \$2.00. Good during week; Sunday and other days, 30 cents good. Season tickets sold on all trips. Ticket Office, 1209 F st. n. w. and 1214-18 G st. n. w. Forty-mile evening trips, Mondays only. St. Johns leaves 7 o'clock. Home again 11 o'clock.

WEEK-END TRIPS

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Old Point Comfort

Virginia Beach

Ocean View

Special Week-End Trips, including Stations and Chamber of Commerce. Standards of P. to Sun, or Sat. to Mon. \$2.00. P. to Mon. or Sat. to Tue. \$1.25. P. to Tue. or Sat. to Wed. \$1.00. NEW YORK AND BOSTON BY SEA.

MODERN PALACE STEAMERS City Ticket Office, 1214-18 G St. N. W.

Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co.

DISCUSS USE OF FALLS POWER.

Conference Decides to Work for Enactment of Legislation.

The project for the harnessing of Great Falls to furnish electric light and power to the Federal and municipal buildings of the District was discussed yesterday at a conference attended by Secretary of War Garrison, District Commissioner Oliver P. Newman, and a subcommittee of the Chamber of Commerce, composed of J. H. Lorch, Roy C. Claffin, and Thomas W. Buckley. It was decided to work for the enactment at the coming session of Congress of legislation providing for the power plant.

Gen. Klingman, Chief of Engineers, and Col. Edgar Jadin, assistant engineer, were instructed by Secretary Garrison to furnish him with a complete report on the situation.

Rich Farm Land Lies Idle.

Charges that land speculators are interfering with the agricultural development of the northwest were made yesterday by the Forest Service. In a statement the service asserts that in Oregon and Washington alone 2,000,000 acres of logged-off lands held by private owners are lying idle. This area has fine agriculture soil, it is asserted.

Kills Her Son, Commits Suicide.

Meriden, Conn., Aug. 4.—Mrs. Nellie Broom Allen, 67, wife of a prominent business man, today shot and killed her son, Gordon, aged 6, and then committed suicide. She had been in ill health.

Austrian Peasant Women in the Isonzo Valley, Where the Italian Troops Have Been Making Advances, Bringing Fruit and Other Edibles to the Italian Soldiers.

